

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,907

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1979

Established 1887

## Ugandan Troops Reported to Stall Invasion Forces

By Jonathan C. Randal

NAIROBI, April 8 (UPI) — Ugandan reinforcements today were reported fighting Tanzanian and Ugandan-exile troops about 10 miles south of the capital of Kampala as President Idi Amin's forces delayed the invaders' advance.

## 9,000 Zaireans To Be Trained For Shaba Duty

BRUSSELS, April 8 (UPI) — France, Belgium and China have agreed to train 9,000 Zairean paratroopers and infantrymen from Zaire, President Mobutu Sese Seko said today.

## Litterand Takes Sole Control

## French Socialist Meeting Closes in Doctrinal Split

By Joseph Fitchett

METZ, France, April 8 (HT) — An acrimonious French Socialist Party conference ended today in a doctrinal split, and Francois Mitterrand, the first secretary, and his supporters assumed sole control of the party's top executive body with support of the CERES, the faction closest to the Communist Party.

Mr. Mitterrand ousted from the Socialist Party's national secretariat his former ally, Michel Rocard, a Pierre Mauroy, who has criticized his leadership and urged the party to dilute its Marxist doctrine, and a more pragmatic, decentralist plan for economic change and to add their own representation to the party apparatus.

The power struggle dominated the three-day congress, which was determined the Socialist Party's official program for the next two years. Radical rhetoric excluded detailed discussion of the party's plans for dealing with France's problems.

Commentators here said that the display of party infighting, nothing to strengthen the Socialist image as a party capable of running the country and will be a major difficulty in 1981 for Socialist presidential candidate, namely Mr. Mitterrand, to beat President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

to fill the breach left by the departure yesterday of about 2,000 Libyan soldiers who for the last two weeks have provided the bulk of Marshal Amin's dwindling military strength.

The reported arrival of reinforcements from Marshal Amin's home area of West Nile in northwestern Uganda apparently meant that the beleaguered president had abandoned plans to make a last stand there and instead was determined to fight to the end to defend Kampala.

Although the escape road east toward the Kenya border remained open, Kampala residents reported mortar attacks last night on the northwest of the city near Makerere University.

However, residents reached by telephone from Nairobi reported that the capital was quiet today. Ugandan radio broadcast a warning to workers to return to their jobs tomorrow or face consequences.

## Western Firms Cut Off Oil

NAIROBI, April 8 (UPI) — Western oil companies — seeking payment of a multimillion-dollar bill have cut off oil and gasoline supplies to Marshal Amin's regime.

In a major blow to Marshal Amin's efforts to turn back the Tanzanian invasion, oil sources said that six Western companies had suspended deliveries to Uganda after failing to collect about \$7 million (\$14 million). The sources said that no oil had been delivered to Uganda for 10 days and that the country was out of reserves.

In another development, Kampala residents reported by telephone that the Central Bank of Uganda had closed.

And a diplomat in Kampala reported that he drove today to Jinja, 40 miles to the east, passing Marshal Amin's new field headquarters several times outside Kampala. He said that civilians were giving clenched-fist salutes to Ugandan troops who were apparently in a jovial mood — in direct contrast to most reports of a Ugandan Army crumbling with thousands of desertions.

card as a presidential candidate, observers said.

The French Socialist's relations with other European Socialist parties will not be improved by the conference's outcome, particularly because Mr. Mauroy, who is strongly pro-Common Market and is the party's most influential contact with other European Socialist parties, was dropped from the secretariat, observers said. The West German Socialists, who did not send any ranking observers, will be distressed by Mr. Mitterrand's alliance with the anti-Common Market, pro-Communist CERES, they said.



The largest, most expensive submarine ever built, the first U.S. Trident, was christened the Ohio in Groton, Conn. by the wife of Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio. The 18,750-ton, 560-foot-long vessel, which cost \$1.5 billion, will not be operational until 1981. The Navy wants nine more Tridents.

## 200 Arrested in Protest

## U.S. Christens 1st Trident Sub

By George C. Wilson

GROTON, Conn., April 8 (UPI) — The world's biggest, costliest and deadliest submarine was christened here yesterday in a ceremony in which Rosalynn Carter departed from her prepared speech to make an impassioned plea for the pending strategic arms limitation agreement.

"The people of our country know that it is a choice between controlling nuclear weapons and not controlling nuclear weapons," Mrs. Carter said, adding her voice to the administration's campaign for SALT-2.

"As sure as I'm standing here today," she said in a voice rising to combat the wind at the christening of the Trident missile submarine built here by the Electric Boat Co., "I can tell you that when Jimmy [President Carter] signs a SALT treaty, it will be in the best interest of our country and it will be verifiable."

Outside the terminal, more than 3,000 anti-nuclear protesters demonstrated against the Trident tried to block the gates, causing some of the more than 12,000 guests to arrive late. More than 200 protesters were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, delivered the main christening speech on behalf of the first Trident, named the Ohio. His wife, Annie, christened the submarine. Mr. Glenn, in the text of his speech circulated Friday night, had contended that the United States will not be able to verify whether the Soviet Union is living up to the terms of a SALT-2 treaty.

"With the recent loss of our intelligence-gathering capability in Iran," Sen. Glenn had written, "very serious doubts have been cast on our ability to verify SALT-2."

Sen. Glenn said that he had suggested to President Carter that the United States insist on being allowed to fly planes over the Soviet Union during missile tests there or put ground-based monitoring devices inside the Soviet Union. Sen. Glenn said that SALT-2 should forbid the Russians from coding the electronic signals from their missiles sent back during test firings.

But in his speech here, he said

that he had discussed the verification problems of SALT-2 with Mr. Carter yesterday and had decided on the basis of that conversation to skip that portion of his speech. Sen. Glenn asked reporters to make note of his deletion but his aides had passed out copies of the text without the deletion.

The Trident class of submarines will replace the aging fleet of Polaris and Poseidon craft now carrying nuclear missiles. However, the first Trident, the Ohio, is a long way from being ready for sea duty.

Originally, the Navy had expected to have completed the first Trident by December, 1977, and to build three of the giant submarines every year at a cost of about \$800 million each. The Navy's latest estimate for the first Trident is \$1.5 billion, including the 24 missiles, which cost \$10 million each.

Spokesmen said that the Navy had tested the 300-foot, 2,800-ton submarine to see whether its service life could be extended. "It has been determined that it is not economically feasible to extend the ship," a spokesman said. Workers at the Mare Island yard will start the long process of cooling down the sub's nuclear reactor and removing its radioactive fuel.

The Navy said that it might make the Nautilus a national monument, and there has been talk of putting it on permanent display at the U.S. Naval Academy or another site.

Named for the futuristic undersea vessel in Jules Verne's "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," the Nautilus made history and opened a new era of technology and warfare when it slid into Connecticut's Thames River Estuary on Jan. 17, 1955.

The Nautilus was a product designed, an official statement said, "to be a killer submarine with the primary task of whittling down the Soviet submarine menace whenever this should be required." It carried no nuclear missiles, only torpedoes.

They are to meet again tomorrow night for further discussion of the SALT-2 treaty, the State Department announced.

Mr. Dobrynin, at yesterday's session, was believed to have delivered a reply to Washington's proposals of March 29 for settlement of two remaining problems. U.S. sources said that the Soviet Politburo apparently met Thursday to make decisions on outstanding SALT-related questions.

The U.S. reaction to the Soviet message is likely to be presented to Mr. Dobrynin by Mr. Vance then. Following yesterday's session, Mr. Dobrynin said that the two sides are "close and closer."

## Former Premier Hoveyda Executed After Tehran Trial

TEHRAN, April 8 (AP) — A firing squad executed former Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda yesterday, the state radio announced. Mr. Hoveyda, the executioner's seventh victim of the day, was the highest-ranking official of the deposed monarchy to face the courts of the new Islamic government.

It was reported, meanwhile, that a sister of the exiled shah, 49-year-old Princess Fatima Pahlavi, had been arrested. But the radio later quoted a government spokesman as denying the report. It also said that unidentified assailants shot and killed six militiamen outside the Revolutionary Committee headquarters in Tehran last night.

Mr. Hoveyda, 57, was found guilty by an Islamic court on charges of being "a corrupt element on Earth, responsible for spreading corruption and treason in Iran," the radio reported.

The Western-educated politician served as premier under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi from 1965 to 1977.

In Washington, the State Department said that it deplored the execution on the "grounds of human rights and justice." The statement charged that Mr. Hoveyda was denied due process of law.

After the secret tribunal's sentence was pronounced last night, he was led from the makeshift courtroom at Tehran's Qasr Prison and killed in the prison grounds, the radio said. Details of his trial were not disclosed. It was believed that select members of the Revolutionary Council attended the proceedings.

Mr. Hoveyda told the court that he followed "the same procedures as former premiers and was not wise enough to regard the shah as a person without responsibility as stated in the Iranian Constitution," a source said.



Former Premier Hoveyda makes a last plea during his hearing before the revolutionary court. He was executed on Saturday.

The radio report said Mr. Hoveyda accused the shah of using him "as a front" and apologized to all those persecuted as political prisoners while he was in office.

But a courtroom source said that Mr. Hoveyda had denied virtually all the charges against him. He admitted only to having helped secure guarantees for some countries, including the United States, that their own courts could try any of their citizens who committed crimes in Iran.

## Arrested Last Year

The former premier was arrested last year by the shah's government in an apparent attempt to appease the growing anti-shah sentiment in the country. He escaped from prison during the final days of the popular uprising that culminated in the

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Princess Fatima Pahlavi

## Cairo Recalls 7 Ambassadors

## Egypt Plans to Block Arab League Shift

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, April 8 (NYT) — Egypt said yesterday that it intended to block attempts to transfer the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to Tunis, an action decided on by opponents of Egypt's peace treaty with Israel at a meeting in Baghdad a week ago.

At the same time, the government announced that it was recalling ambassadors from seven Arab countries. The move was in response to the withdrawal of most

Arab ambassadors from Cairo after the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was signed on March 26.

"Neither the Arab League headquarters nor any of its affiliated bodies will be transferred from Egypt," Premier Mustafa Khalil said at a closed session of the Arab Affairs Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee of parliament.

"Egypt will not submit to a wrong decision that is contrary to the league's charter," Mr. Khalil said. "Egypt insists on Arab

unwarranted optimism in the last five years, the SALT-2 treaty is about to be completed. Only two important issues are said to remain — unresolved details of the definition of the single "new type" of land-based intercontinental ballistic missile permitted under the treaty, and a clear-cut understanding of agreed limits to the encoding of missile testing information.

Speeches by presidential assistant Zbigniew Brzezinski on Wednesday and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown on Thursday set out the Carter administration's case for the treaty. Both strongly emphasized the argument that SALT-2 will enhance U.S. security, and both skirted any suggestion that the treaty will lead to a new era of Soviet-U.S. amity.

The "SALT without détente" approach appears to be designed to appeal to conservatives in Congress and to public opinion. The choice of Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Brown to make the opening case is a sign of administration concern about those who doubt that the United States is tough enough in deals with the Russians.

## Moscow Report

A Moscow radio report on the two speeches late Thursday welcomed them as evidence of a broad campaign by the Carter administration for the SALT accord. The radio report said that it was remarkable that Mr. Brzezinski, who is often depicted as the leader of an anti-Soviet tendency within the U.S. government, spoke out for the treaty.

At the State Department Thursday, Mr. Vance appealed to the presidents of the television networks in a private meeting to give full coverage and as many news specials as possible to SALT. His message, according to aides, was that the strategic arms treaty is a matter of such great complexity and historic importance that television is called upon to make extraordinary efforts.

solidarity." His remarks were reported by the Middle East news agency.

The comments supported earlier reports by Arab League officials that Egypt had worked out a legal and psychological strategy to keep the Arab League secretariat from being moved out of its headquarters here.

According to the league officials, the goal of the resistance is to make the other Arabs realize that they would have to create a rival organization from scratch. This alternative might be so costly and impractical that more moderate Arab countries like Saudi Arabia might have second thoughts about the sanction and persuade others to give up using the Arab League to punish Egypt.

A victory for Cairo would also prove, in the words of an Egyptian diplomat, that "the Arab League without Egypt is not the Arab League."

In its announcement, Egypt said that it was recalling its ambassadors from Bahrain, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates, but was leaving diplomats below the rank of ambassador in place.

The move was in response to the withdrawal of most Arab ambassadors from Cairo after the signing of the peace treaty. Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Jordan earlier, after the Jordanian ambassador left Cairo. The recall yesterday was viewed as a predictable and generally restrained response.

President Anwar Sadat broke relations 16 months ago with five Arab nations — Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Southern Yemen and Syria — after they sought to form a front to fight his peace policy.

Baghdad Sanctions  
The transfer of the Arab League headquarters and the recall of ambassadors were two sanctions adopted at Baghdad as part of a political and economic boycott of Egypt. Cairo has refused to recognize the decisions, which are supported by 18 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the ground that they had been made outside the Arab League's framework.

Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Butros Ghali has contended that the boycott violates Article VII of the Arab League charter, which says that only decisions made unanimously are binding. Egypt, the Sudan and Oman did not attend the Baghdad meeting. Mr. Ghali also said that the move contradicted a provision prohibiting interference in the internal affairs of other member nations.

Egyptian diplomats said that the proper forum for any Arab protests

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## South Africa Carrier Flies Friendly Skies of Black Trade

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — On the far side of Jan Smuts Airport here, away from passengers who crowd South Africa's busiest terminal, is one of the world's least-known but most interesting airfields.

During the day, there is little activity around the fleet of 16 Lockheed L-100 turboprops that make Safair, an airline with strong governmental connections, one of the world's busiest all-cargo fleets. (South African Airways is the nation's passenger airline.) Toward dusk, freight handlers move into action, hurrying back and forth with pallets bearing everything from crates of apples and sides of beef to medicine and mining gear.

The airline publishes no schedule and turns away most inquiries, because the flights that leave in darkness are an essential link in South Africa's "Africa connection," the semi-secret \$1-billion-a-year trade between the whites who govern here and perhaps 25 black-governed nations to the north, including such militants of the anti-apartheid movement as Nigeria.

The secrecy that surrounds the trade is a political imperative, because many of the shipments are destined for countries that have been active at the United Nations in demanding an economic boycott of South Africa. All those involved are members of the Organization of African Unity, which has maintained an official trade boycott against the South Africans since the group was formed 15 years ago.

## 'Survival'

The political aspects are of little concern to the companies at the South African end. "It's a simple matter of survival. They'd starve without us," said the managing director of a trading company. In his office, a map dotted with plastic flags showed more than a dozen ships at sea carrying South African goods to ports in Africa, the Middle East, Europe, Asia and the Americas.

Experience in trading with the black Africans has bred cynicism about the drive for comprehensive economic

## Low-Profile Cargo Line Provides Critical Link

sanctions at the United Nations. Roughly half of South Africa's export earnings, close to \$7 billion annually, comes from gold and diamonds, whose high value and low bulk facilitate clandestine shipment.

In the case of sales to the black Africans, the only restraint appears to be weakening economies, many of which have been forced to cut back sharply on imports. The trade continues to run close to 1976 figures, which showed exports of \$521 million and imports, particularly new materials, of \$359 million. The figures do not include the large amounts that move through third parties or are otherwise hidden.

The trade goes by air, sea and land, in cases marked "South Africa" or with elaborate double invoicing and other methods to conceal the origin. Sometimes patience is strained, as in the case of a Zambian official who sent a message to a Johannesburg warehouse to inquire about 20 tons of armor-plated steel that had been carefully invoiced and routed to imply that it had originated in Europe.

## Southern Nations

The bulk goes to countries in the southern half of the continent, particularly Mozambique, Zambia and Zaire, which are tied to South Africa by road and rail links developed in the colonial era. Other states with little choice in the matter are Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, all contiguous to South Africa and still economic dependents of their white-ruled neighbor more than a decade after leaving its control.

Apart from Nigeria, the most populous African state, the list of trading partners is said to include Ghana, many of the French-speaking nations in West Africa and a host of countries that, by African standards, are conservative or at least pragmatic, such as Kenya, Uganda and the Central African Empire. Travelers have been astonished

to see the orange-and-white markings of Safair outside hangars in countries that reject passports containing South African visas.

In value, the largest export item by far is food. In Zambia and Zaire, many canned goods come from South Africa or the other white-ruled nation prominent in the secret trade, Rhodesia. Fresh meat, vegetables, sugar and fruit are also major sellers in black nations where food production has fallen and population greatly increased in the postcolonial era. Between them, South Africa and Rhodesia can produce a food surplus sufficient to feed many of Africa's hungry millions, while few of the 50 black states produce enough to feed themselves.

Several black countries playing host to major African gatherings, including Marxist Guinea, have bought fresh meat and other supplies from the white-controlled south. Other major South African exports are steel, mining machinery, building materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. In Mozambique, South African Railways effectively keeps the rail system and the port of Maputo operating, maintaining a route that handles nearly a quarter of South African exports. In Bangu, the capital of the Central African Empire, a luxury hotel was built by a South African contractor using steel and other materials brought from his nation.

Trade is not the whole story. South African engineers, doctors and veterinary specialists travel all over the continent, helping black states with problems of development and disease. In South Africa, research institutes spend large amounts looking for solutions and cures. With little or no publicity, the government offers the black states "soft" loans running into tens of millions of dollars every year.

While disclosing few details, South African officials frequently cite the trade and other ties to support their argument that black Africa, as well as South Africa's black majority of 18 million, would suffer disastrously if the economy here collapsed, as whites assume it would if blacks took power.



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## If Mrs. Thatcher Wins U.K. Election

## Tories Said to Weigh Full Rhodesia Ties

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, April 8 (NYT) — Margaret Thatcher would probably move toward normalizing relations with Rhodesia if her Conservative Party wins the British elections May 3 and if the Rhodesian elections, starting April 17, go well, several of her closest associates said last week.

They said that Mrs. Thatcher, who would be prime minister in a Conservative government, believes that "reasonably fair Rhodesian elections would more or less legitimize the internal solution" sponsored by Prime Minister Ian Smith.

In that event, the associates added, Mrs. Thatcher (who the British government should conclude that Rhodesia is no longer in rebellion against the crown, should recognize the new racially mixed regime and should introduce in the House of Commons legislation to abolish economic sanctions against the Rhodesians.

Such a course would reverse the policy of the current government, headed by Prime Minister James Callaghan of the Labor Party, who lost a vote of confidence two weeks ago, triggering the election.

It might also provoke an international storm. It would strain relations with the United States, which is committed to finding some alternative solution in Rhodesia; with the United Nations, which is committed to sanctions; and with the Commonwealth, most of whose members oppose the internal settlement.

By no means all the likely ministers in a Conservative government support normalization, so Mrs. Thatcher might be dissuaded by her cabinet, particularly if Lord Carrington, who has expressed serious doubts, became the foreign secretary. Mrs. Thatcher is unlikely to make a firm commitment during the campaign, and no promises will be included in the Conservative election manifesto.

Some ranking Conservatives consider the problem "a nightmare that has come at the worst possible time," as one of them said. Their strategy will be to try to delay any move by Mrs. Thatcher and, perhaps, to try to work out a rapprochement between the Rhodesian government and some of the guerrilla forces.

A senior Conservative member of Parliament said that Mrs. Thatcher is determined to change

the policy developed by David Owen, Mr. Callaghan's foreign secretary, in collaboration with Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

"There is a substantial chance — no, a probability — that she will say to Smith, 'O.K., you've fulfilled what we asked, so now we will recognize you,'" the legislator said. "That would get us crosswise with the United Nations and the United States, and she is aware of that, but she believes the present policy is wrong."

Like many Conservatives, she is said to believe that Rhodesia is rapidly approaching the fulfillment of the five conditions to recognition laid down by Britain. To refuse recognition when a large part of the black population has participated in the choice of a black president, however unsatisfactory some elements of the Constitution may be, would be a breach of faith, such Conservatives insist.

The pro-recognition forces also have good domestic political reasons for their position. Many Britons, irritated by tensions created by black immigrants, have developed a new sympathy for the situation of the white Rhodesians, who are mostly of British stock.

"An irresistible head of steam is building up in this country for approval of the internal settlement," a longtime Conservative opponent of Mr. Smith said.

Because the British government is not sending any election observers to Rhodesia, Mrs. Thatcher will send a six-member team of her own, headed by Lord Boyd, who, as Alan Lennox-Boyd, served as colonial secretary from 1954 to 1959. Conservatives expect the team to report that the elections, although not approved by the United Nations, are the best that could be expected in the face of guerrilla attacks.

Any subsequent move to recognize the Rhodesian government could make a shambles of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which is to take place in Lusaka, Zambia, in August, with Queen Elizabeth II in attendance. Zambia is one of the fiercest opponents of the present Salisbury regime.

Although Mr. Owen has never said so publicly, he decided more than two years ago to favor the Rhodesian guerrilla leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, and their supporters in the black African nations, in the conviction that Britain's interests lay with Africa as a whole.

Within that context, Mr. Owen has opposed the settlement that produced the present Rhodesian regime, with internally based black leaders and the whites sharing power for an interim period, because it is unacceptable to most of the black governments, because he is sure it will not end the fighting and because he considers it a formula for preserving the white minority's power.



COME UNTO ME — A small girl runs up to Pope John Paul II after Palm Sunday service in St. Peter's Square, and hides under the papal chasuble. He then returns her to her parents.

## Had Little Power as Premier

## Hoveyda Seen as a Debonair Front Man

NEW YORK, April 8 (NYT) — Amir Abbas Hoveyda, 57, the former premier of Iran who was executed yesterday by a firing squad in Tehran, was once accused by a weeping schoolgirl who complained that she had been unfairly prevented from being first in her class.

"But I was never first in my class," Mr. Hoveyda said with a grin, "and I am the premier of Iran."

In his 13 years as premier, from 1965 to 1977, the suave and courtly Mr. Hoveyda often served as a charming front man for the regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. He was much liked by some, but as a longtime right-hand man of the shah, he was hated by the leaders of the Iranian revolution, who put him on a trial after the shah was overthrown by the forces of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Mr. Hoveyda's trial before a revolutionary court was suspended March 16 after an appeal to the ayatollah from Premier Mehdi Bazargan, who called the summary hearings and executions "irreligious, inhuman and a disgrace." On Friday, however, the trials and executions resumed.

Under the shah's autocratic political system, Mr. Hoveyda's powers were more limited than those of a European premier.

The shah appointed his own ministers and directly supervised the Iranian armed forces and SAVAK, the secret police force. Iran's foreign policy was also overseen by the shah, though it was nominally in the hands of the foreign minister. The last word on domestic economic policy and other governmental matters came from the shah, too.

But Mr. Hoveyda oversaw the work of the Cabinet and, as secretary-general, was a promoter of the National Resurgence Party, which at one time was the only legal political group in the country and was loyal to the shah.

Iranian admirers of Mr. Hoveyda contend that he privately opposed the shah's creation of a single-party system and the huge purges of the shah's army, but that he did not publicly criticize the measures out of loyalty to the throne.

Seen as Accomplish

Mr. Hoveyda's critics, however, maintained that he bore a large measure of responsibility for the economic disruption and chaos that preceded the takeover by Ayatollah Khomeini. They argued that as the longest-serving premier in recent Iranian history, Mr. Hoveyda had been an accomplice in many of the evils of the regime.

In 1973, however, Mr. Hoveyda was able to obtain the release from

prison of a group of Iranian intellectuals, according to Jerry Kosinski, president of the U.S. chapter of PEN, the writers' organization.

Mr. Hoveyda was a jaunty, debonair figure, though somewhat stout. The shah, who was slim and athletic, told his premier that he should lose weight, and Mr. Hoveyda was sensitive about photographs that made him appear heavy. He was not a conventionally handsome man, but he cut an elegant figure with his walking stick and well-tailored suits with a flower in the lapel.

He liked to sip fine whisky in the cabin of his personal plane while reading clippings about Iran from the foreign press. He had a temper, but he was also an amiable raconteur in English, French and Farsi.

A much-quoted instance of Mr. Hoveyda's humor came after Richard Helms, the former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, was named ambassador to Iran in 1973. The Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Yevseyev, went to Mr. Hoveyda and inquired with a sneer, "Why did the Americans send their No. 1 spy as ambassador to Iran?" Mr. Hoveyda looked at Mr. Yevseyev and replied, "The Americans are our friends — at least, they don't send us their No. 10 spy."

Diplomatic Posts

Mr. Hoveyda was born in Tehran in 1920. After studies in Beirut, he went on to earn a master's degree in political science and economics from the University of Brussels and a doctorate from the Sorbonne in Paris. At the age of 22 he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and filled a succession of posts in Iran's embassies in Paris, Bonn and Ankara, as well as in the ministry in Tehran. In later years he served as a high official of the National Iranian Oil Co.

Mr. Hoveyda was finance minister when, at the age of 45, he was named premier by the shah in 1965 to succeed Hassan Ali Mansour, who had been assassinated.

In 1977, after a series of economic problems, the shah removed Mr. Hoveyda from office, though he later served as minister of the shah's court. During the shah's last months in power, while martial law was in effect, Mr. Hoveyda was dismissed and imprisoned without formal charges. It was widely believed that the shah was using him as a scapegoat in an attempt to soften opposition to the monarchy.

Mr. Hoveyda was divorced from his wife, the former Leila Emami. She is understood to have left Iran.

Mr. Hoveyda's brother, Farid, a novelist and critic, served as Iran's representative at the United Nations during the shah's last years in power.

—ERIC PACE

## Iran Ex-Premier Hoveyda Executed by Firing Squad

(Continued from Page 1)

toppling of the government in mid-February. Mr. Hoveyda had surrendered to revolutionary officials. He was charged with 17 offenses, including spying for the United

States and for "Zionism," smuggling heroin, allowing foreign interests to exploit Iran's natural resources and "entering into battle against God and his emissaries on Earth."

World leaders, including United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and five former French presidents, had appealed for Mr. Hoveyda's life.

Local press reports said that 35 persons were taken into custody Friday and yesterday, including Princess Fatima, who has lived in seclusion since the death of her second husband three years ago.

A prison officer confirmed that the princess was in custody, but a government spokesman denied the report over state radio later in the day. Such contradictory reports from various sections of the government have been common.

Shah in Bahamas

The princess was believed to be the only member of the shah's immediate family still in Iran. The shah's other sisters, Princesses Shams and Ashraf, left the country earlier this year. The shah is currently in the Bahamas.

The firing squads at Qasr Prison also shot six former security officials yesterday morning. Revolutionary officials identified them as air force Gen. Ghobad-Razvi, Azim-Afshar, the former martial-law administrator of the central city of Najafabad; police Gen. Mohammed Javad Molavi Taleq Hani, three lower-ranking military officers and an enlisted man in the shah's elite Imperial Guard.

All were charged with ordering or directly participating in the killing of anti-shah demonstrators last year.

Mr. Hoveyda had gone on trial March 15, but the proceedings were suspended after provisional Premier Mehdi Bazargan complained about the summary justice.

The architect of the revolution, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, ordered a temporary halt to all trials at that time. The three-week ban was lifted on Thursday.

## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	17	Overcast	MADRID	12	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	Mist	MILAN	14	Sunny
ANKARA	17	Overcast	MOSCOW	14	Clear
ATHENS	17	Overcast	MUNICH	14	Overcast
BELGRADE	14	Overcast	NEW YORK	4	Sunny
BRISBANE	11	Overcast	OSLO	1	Overcast
BUCHAREST	13	Overcast	PARIS	11	Overcast
BUDAPEST	9	Cloudy	ROME	12	Overcast
CASABLANCA	20	Overcast	SOBIA	11	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	7	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	5	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	14	Clear	TAIPEI	22	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	Mist	TEHRAN	14	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	Cloudy	TOKYO	14	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	Cloudy	VIENNA	14	Overcast
FRANKFURT	9	Cloudy	WARSAW	2	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	4	Cloudy
Helsinki	5	Cloudy	ZURICH	10	Mist
ISTANBUL	22	Overcast			
LAS PALMAS	27	Clear			
LISBON	15	Overcast			
LONDON	4	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	15	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7 PM GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## 27 Army Suspects Purged

## Iraq Accuses Communists Of Planning Coup d'Etat

By Thomas W. Lippman

BAGHDAD, April 8 (WP) — The long, bitter struggle between the rulers of Iraq and the Iraqi Communist Party has broken into the open again.

The government has announced another purge of alleged Communists in the army. The detained men are accused of plotting a coup d'etat. They are expected to be executed.

On Thursday, the Communist Party's daily newspaper was suppressed for a month. Earlier, Communists stopped participating in the National Progressive Front of political parties that the ruling Baathists head in a token show of national unity. Diplomatic analysts said that the Communists, with their ranks now depleted by arrests and executions, may abandon the pretense of cooperating with the Baathists and go underground.

In the past, repeated bloody purges of Iraq's Communists have put severe strains on the country's relations with the Soviet Union, Iraq's arms supplier.

Suspicion Acknowledged

Iraqi officials acknowledge that the Baathists, for whom ideological and political independence are articles of faith, remain suspicious of Soviet intentions. But Baghdad is apparently trying to avoid an open show of disagreement with Moscow.

A statement by the Iraqi News Agency that the Communist paper had been closed for unspecified violations of the press law was accompanied by a report that Saddam Hussein, the vice president of the Revolutionary Command Council that runs the country, had sent a message to the Soviet leadership praising Soviet-Iraqi cooperation. The occasion was the seventh anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Iraqi treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Mr. Hussein was in Moscow in December for a visit that appeared to restore warmth to ties chilled by Iraq's execution last summer of 21 soldiers accused of conducting Communist political organization in the ranks. Since then, however, 27 more military men have been taken into custody on the same charge.

Wide Expansion

Earlier this week, Mr. Hussein confirmed the purge to Arab journalists meeting in Beirut. He said that while his country wants to maintain friendly ties to Moscow, "we reject the wide expansion by the Soviet Union in the Arab homeland."

In an interview on Thursday, Tarek Aziz, a leading member of the government and the Baath Party hierarchy, said: "After the executions of last summer, we found more Communist cells in the armed forces this year. We have new prisoners. They will be judged by the law and will meet their fate."

They were arrested, he said, not because they were Communists as such, but because "political activity in the armed forces means they were planning a coup."

He said that Iraq had "achieved an independent revolution and we

Police in Egypt Raid

Leftist Headquarters

CAIRO, April 8 (AP) — Egyptian police said today that they had raided the headquarters of Egypt's pro-Moscow leftist movement, seizing pamphlets that condemned President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative with Israel.

A police statement distributed by the Middle East News Agency said that pamphlets, typewriters and mimeograph machines were seized Friday.

Defunct Daily's Owners Rejected Offer

## S. Africa Aid Bid to N.Y. Paper Report

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, April 8 (WP) — The South African government, using conservative U.S. publisher John McGoff as a conduit, offered financial aid to the short-lived conservative New York daily newspaper, The Trib, as part of its covert efforts to gain influence in the U.S. media, a Johannesburg newspaper reported yesterday.

The report reportedly was rejected by The Trib's owners. The Rand Daily Mail also said that more than \$1.5 million from the South African government were used by Mr. McGoff to help him buy a share of the London-based United Press International Television News Agency, (UPTIN).

Mr. McGoff's firm, Global Communications, owns 50 percent of UPTIN, which syndicates news film reports to television stations. United Press International owns 25 percent and the privately owned International Television News in London owns 25 percent.

An official investigation disclosed recently that several South African officials devised and funded a covert plan to gain influence in major Western news media to mold public opinion and to counter what it regarded as negative and biased coverage of South Africa and its racial problems.

Mr. McGoff has been named repeatedly in South African newspapers investigating the campaign as a participant in the projects. One phase of the campaign was an attempt to buy the Washington Star in 1974 reportedly through Mr.

McGoff. An official investigation released last week confirmed that the government did try to purchase the Star, but it made no mention of Mr. McGoff, who has denied the allegations.

U.S. Probe Reported

Mr. McGoff's purported role in the South African government's activities is reportedly under review by the U.S. Justice Department. Presumably one of the issues that would be raised in any review is possible violations of laws that require agents of foreign governments to officially register their dealings on behalf of those governments.

The Michigan-based publisher is a personal friend of former Information Minister Cornelius Mulder, who was forced to resign in disgrace after disclosures of financial abuses in the \$73 million influence-buying campaign run by him and his chief aide, Eschel Rhoodie.

Mr. McGoff worked closely with the South African government's public relations firm, Sydney S. Baron, and with its lobbyist in Washington, Donald de Klerk, to help arrange meetings for Mr. Mulder in 1974 with then-Vice President Gerald Ford and with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, according to informed sources here.

The Trib's former editor, Leonard Saffir, confirmed the South African government's secret offer to finance The Trib, the Mail said yesterday. Mr. Saffir, 47, a one-time aide to former Conservative Sen. James Buckley of New York, said, according to the paper's account,

are keen on political, cultural, economic and ideological independence. We cannot sustain a party side our country which has unnatural ties with foreign blocs."

Kurdish Connection

He said those executed last summer were "spies" and that Iraqis suspected of working for foreign interests, Communists or Kurds, would be dealt with same way.

The Iraqi Communist Party, of the strongest in the Arab world for 30 years, despite repeated purges by the Baathists and predecessors.

The party's roots are among minority Kurds of northern Iraq. The Kurds separatist demands, early in 1960, and the "Kurdish question" remains one of the most troublesome for any Iraqi government. Communists with links to Kurdistan are doubly suspect.

Diplomatic sources here they believed that the latest roundup of alleged Communists in army was linked to political action among the Kurds, but no details the charges have been made put

## Egypt to Hal Arab Move

(Continued from Page 1)

should be the semi-annual meeting of the Arab League Council, organization's decision-making body, which met two weeks ago in Somalia. No resolutions against Egypt were adopted at that meeting. The diplomats also noted the Baghdad meeting had met without Arab League endorsement.

Bank Instructions

Egypt froze its membership in the Arab League before the members voted for its suspension but it left deliberately unclear this would mean. Sources said Egypt would not attend meetings or pay dues but that this was a temporary measure.

In acting to prevent the meeting of the Arab League, the Cairo-based Egyptian government has instructed its banks not to release the Arab League or its affiliated agencies, the Cairo newspaper Akhbar el-Yom reported yesterday.

But Mr. Khalil denied that banks had been told to freeze assets and said that their instructions were to release only powers of attorney on Arab bank accounts that existed in the Baghdad meeting.

An Arab diplomat reported this was being done ostensibly to guarantee the payment of salaries and severance pay to about 700 Arab League employees in Cairo. But the diplomat also noted the \$5 million voted at Baghdad finance the transfer to Tunisia earmarked from Arab League assets.

Egypt seems determined to give the Arabs anything it can. The extensive archives of documents and papers are to be kept in the Cairo secretariat or imposed by the Egyptian government, they cannot be transferred, it reported. The Arab League employees, 70 percent of whom said to be Egyptian, have also encouraged to refuse to leave.

Cypriot Leader in Athens

ATHENS, April 8 (AP) — Sp. Kyprianou, the president of Cyprus, accompanied by his sign and finance ministers, left today for a five-day visit with Greek leaders.

Disclosure Feared

Mr. Saffir told the Mail the turned down the offer — which understood to be for millions of dollars — because he feared disclosure would hurt the paper's circulation and he did not want to control of The Trib.

Attempts by The Washington Post yesterday to reach Mr. McGoff and Mr. Saffir were unsuccessful.

The Mail also said that the million for the UPTIN deal part of \$11.5 million disburse from the South African Department budget in 1974 in credit Swiss bank account transfer was for the unused Washington Star bid, the report said this week.

The paper said details of UPTIN acquisition by Mr. McGoff are contained in a statement Dec. 31 by South African executive David Abramson's lawyer.

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## Pledges to Block 'Rip-Off'

## Carter Vows to Fight Lobby For Excess-Profits Oil Tax

By Terence Smith

RICHMOND, Va., April 8 (UPI) — Warning that the energy lobby will be "all over Capitol Hill like a chicken on a June bug" in opposition to his proposed tax on windfall oil profits, President Carter vowed last night to fight to get the key element of his energy package through Congress nonetheless.

Mr. Carter told about 1,200 Democrats at Virginia's annual Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner here that he was determined to insure that the plan to allow domestic oil prices to rise to world levels by Oct. 1, 1981 would not "become an excuse for a massive rip-off of the American people by the American oil companies." Mr. Carter announced the plan on Thursday.

"We must face facts," he said. "The oil lobby does not like the idea of this Energy Security Fund for the American people. They are going to be all over Capitol Hill like a chicken on a June bug. The fund, which would be financed through the tax on excess profits, would be used to cushion the impact of higher oil prices on lower-income groups."

## "They Are Wrong"

"Some are already telling us we should just turn the money over to them — every last dime," the text continued. "I don't question their sincerity, but I think they are wrong."

"I refuse to believe that the Congress of the United States will vote to make a few already rich companies billions of dollars richer off the necessary sacrifices of ordinary Americans."

Some leaders in Congress have predicted that the president faces a tough, perhaps losing, battle in gaining approval of the two-tier, 50 percent windfall-profits tax. The first tier would be a tax on the difference between current domestic oil prices and world oil prices. The second tier would be a tax on the difference between current world oil prices and future world oil prices.

"Some people are already saying that the windfall-profits tax and Energy Security Fund will never pass," Mr. Carter said. "They say that the oil lobby has more influence on Congress than the American people. I say — let's prove them wrong."

Mr. Carter said that he was not looking for a fight. "I have enough to keep me busy," he said. "But I'll

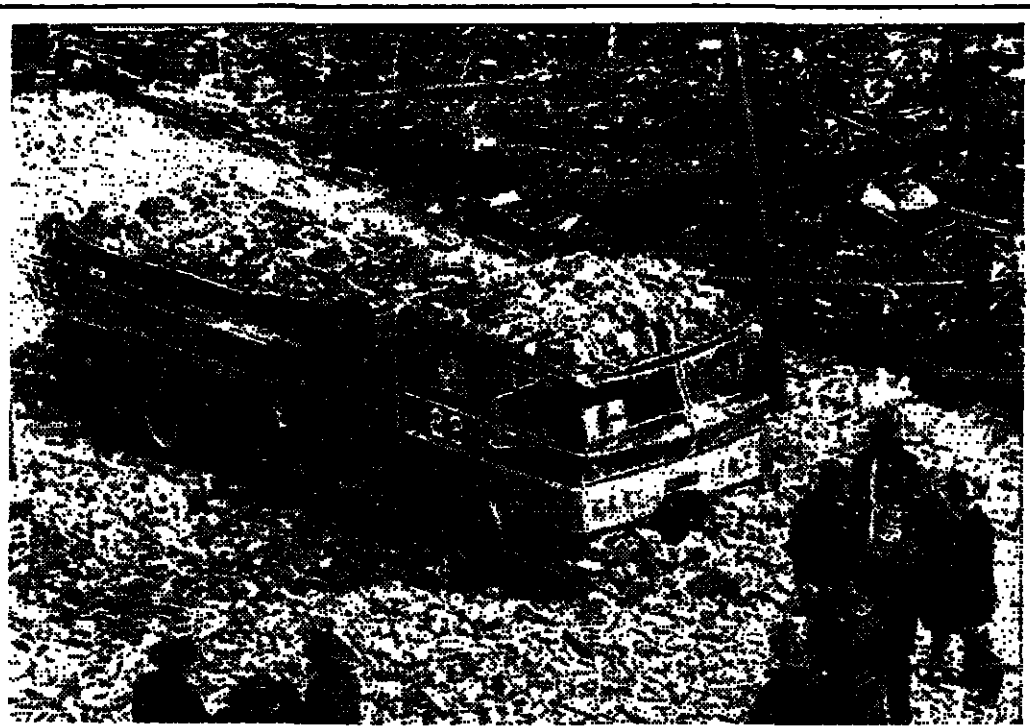
## 4 Astronauts

## Hold Reunion

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., April 8 (UPI) — Four of the seven Mercury astronauts, and the widow of the only one of their number to lose his life in the U.S. space program, gathered yesterday for their 20th anniversary reunion, with astronaut Alan Shepard saying he wished he could do it all over again.

On hand were Adm. Shepard, Walter Schirra, Gordon Cooper and Donald Slayton, and Betty Grissom, widow of Virgil Grissom, who died with two astronauts in a launchpad fire aboard an Apollo spacecraft in 1967.

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, the first American to orbit the Earth, in 1962 in a Mercury spacecraft, and Scott Carpenter, who flew on Mercury 7, were unable to attend. Sen. Glenn was in Groton, Conn., for the launching of the first Trident submarine, the Ohio.



WIND-WHIPPED MIDWEST — Winds of more than 60 mph toppled a brick wall in Chicago onto a fire truck, critically injuring a fireman. At least four deaths in three states in the Lake Michigan region were attributed to the winds, and property damage was extensive.

## 4 of 11 Members of House Panel Dissent

## JFK Probe Said to Back 2d Killer Theory

WASHINGTON, April 8 (UPI) — The House Select Committee on Assassinations will stick by its majority view that, in all probability, two gunmen fired at John F. Kennedy in Dallas, according to sources who have seen the committee's final report.

The report, expected to be 35 to 40 volumes, is to be released later this month. After a two-year, \$5.8-million investigation into the murders of Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the panel issued a preliminary summary of its findings on Dec. 29.

Based on acoustical evidence

received a few days earlier, it cited "a high probability" that someone fired one shot at the president from the front while Lee Harvey Oswald was shooting from behind.

It also said that James Earl Ray fired the shot that killed the civil rights leader in 1968, but added that "circumstantial evidence" raises the "likelihood" of a conspiracy in that crime, too.

Sources say the final report preserves the wording of these findings. Four of the 11 panelists have filed dissenting opinions in the Kennedy case. They are Reps. Robert

Edgar, D-Pa.; Samuel Devine, R-Ohio; Stewart McKinney, R-Conn.; and Harold Sawyer, R-Mich.

Two acoustical experts had testified last year that a recording of sounds picked up by a motorcycle policeman's radio indicated that someone fired at the president from the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza in Dallas. But on March 18, the experts told the committee that although they are 95 percent certain the sounds are from another gun, the Dallas radio dispatch system was not designed to handle the intensity of rifle fire; thus, the sounds could have been generated by another source, electrical or mechanical.

The 1964 Warren Commission report said that Oswald, firing from a building behind the motorcade, acted alone in the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination.

The Assassination Information Bureau, a private research group, said that it has seen the final draft of the committee report. It gives details in its latest newsletter.

That account, essentially confirmed by another source, said that the Kennedy section will include:

• A chapter exploring possible contacts through the criminal underworld between Oswald and Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald two days after the Kennedy assassination.

• A chapter detailing how the acoustical experts came to their two-gunmen conclusion.

• A section tracing Oswald's background, concluding that he was a "true" pro-Castro leftist and a mentally disturbed man, and affirming that he did kill the president.

• The reasons why the committee ruled out any involvement by the Secret Service, the CIA or FBI; the Soviet or Cuban governments; anti-Castro Cuban groups "as groups," without excluding acts by individuals; and organized crime, without ruling out involvement by individual mobsters.

The sections on the King killing reportedly will endorse the view that Ray "stalked Dr. King for a period immediately preceding the assassination" and fired the one shot that killed him in Memphis on April 4, 1968.

But the committee reportedly also found "a likelihood... of a conspiracy," involving an alleged \$50,000 bounty by two businessmen, both of whom are dead.

## At Nuclear-Equipment Warehouse

## France Suspects Foreign Agents in Blast

LA SEYNE-SUR-MER, France, April 8 (UPI) — French officials say that they believe that a foreign secret service was responsible for explosions on Friday at a nuclear warehouse in this Mediterranean town. The heart of a nuclear reactor destined for Iraq was destroyed, and other equipment was seriously damaged.

Anonymous telephone callers told news media that the seven blasts were the work of a "group of French ecologists" who wanted to protect the world from nuclear accidents such as the one that occurred recently in Pennsylvania.

Authorities have discounted those claims. They say that the choice of explosives, the manner in

which they were manipulated and the places where they were planted showed that professionals were responsible.

The officials said that a foreign service appeared to be involved, although they would not name a country. The French secret service has been called into the investigation and has been questioning employees at the warehouse and possible witnesses.

## Two More Years

The series of explosions at Constructions Navales et Industrielles de la Méditerranée, a major builder of nuclear equipment, destroyed the final piece of equipment needed to render the Iraqi reactor operational.

It took two years to build the large "heart" of the reactor. Authorities said that it would take two more years to replace it. The machinery was to have been shipped to Iraq this week. Components for two other reactors also destined for Iraq were damaged.

The atomic equipment had been built for Iraq to enable it to familiarize itself with nuclear energy. Israel has protested sharply against the French-Iraqi nuclear agreement, saying that the equipment might help Iraq acquire nuclear arms.

No official damage estimate from the explosions has been made public. The owners of the warehouse and town officials have asked the government for an immediate grant of 20 million francs (\$4.5 million) for the damages. There were no known injuries or release of radioactive material in the warehouse, which houses equipment waiting for shipment.

## Agreement Ends

## Pan Am Walkout

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP) — Negotiators for Pan American World Airways and its flight attendants' union reached a tentative agreement today, ending a brief walkout that disrupted some flights in Europe, airline officials said.

Pickets were reported at a handful of airports in the United States after the two sides failed to reach an agreement by a midnight last night, the deadline set by the Independent Union of Flight Attendants.

Pan Am attendants have been working without a contract since they formed an independent union 17 months ago. The terms of the proposed contract were not disclosed.

## Ceausescu Visits Libya

VIENNA, April 8 (AP) — Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian president and Communist Party chief, arrived today in Benghazi, Libya, at the start of a trip that will also include Gabon, Angola and Zambia, Romania's news agency said.

## Zia Calls Conference to Discuss Rioting

## Anti-Bhutto Protesters March in Lahor

From Wire Dispatches  
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 8 — Three thousand students opposed to executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto marched through the streets of Lahore yesterday and burned an office of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

The march followed three days of demonstrations by mourners for Mr. Bhutto who was hanged in Rawalpindi last Wednesday for his part in a conspiracy to murder a political opponent.

Police did not intervene when students, supporting the anti-Bhutto Pakistan National Alliance, marched through central Lahore, 180 miles southeast of Islamabad. No casualties or arrests were reported.

Meanwhile, President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, called today for a conference of government and provincial leaders to discuss the anti-government rioting that has followed Mr. Bhutto's execution. Observers said they expect a crackdown on supporters of the Pakistan People's Party.

## Rarely Held

Interprovincial conferences are held only rarely and deal only with crucial national issues.

A Punjab Province spokesman said police dispersed Bhutto supporters who were trying to set fire to a post office in Multan, 400 miles southeast of Islamabad yesterday.

At Mardan, City in northwest Pakistan, half a dozen persons were reported arrested in a clash between Bhutto supporters and police who fired tear gas.

In India, club-swinging police kept more than 400 persons from crossing into Pakistan from Kashmir to protest the Bhutto execution, the United News of India reported.

UNI said the clash occurred at

## Pakistan Sees

## Discrimination

## In U.S. Aid Curb

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 8 (UPI) — Pakistan has accused the United States of applying double standards in cutting off \$80 million in aid because Pakistan is building a uranium-enrichment installation capable of being used to make nuclear weapons.

U.S. State Department spokesman Hocking Carter 3d announced the cutoff Friday, saying it was automatic under a foreign-aid bill amendment unless Pakistan put the facility under international inspection and safeguards.

A Pakistani Embassy spokesman in Washington called the move discriminatory and said Pakistan had no plans to build nuclear weapons.

Yesterday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Islamabad noted that the United States had been aiding countries which had either already exploded a nuclear device or clearly acquired the capability to do so.

Such countries, he said, without naming any, reject the application of international safeguards to their nuclear fuel cycle while Pakistan subjects its facilities to international inspection and yet is deprived of economic assistance.

"Such a policy could not be termed evenhanded," the spokesman said. "Pakistan's concern over the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons is second to no other country," he said.

## Dacca Chief in Thailand

BANGKOK, April 8 (AP) — Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Thailand today for a three-day visit, it was announced.

## India Hotel Chain Head Admits

## Rates Are Raised for Foreigners

NEW DELHI, April 8 (AP) — The head of a major Indian hotel chain has admitted that the chain charges substantially higher rates for foreigners than for Indian guests for the same accommodations.

"We have a policy of taking the foreign traveler for as much as the traffic will bear — in competitive circumstances," Ajit Haksar, chairman of India Tobacco Co. Ltd., said.

A news conference was called Friday to explain the Sheraton chain's new marketing and reservation arrangement with ITC. A question about the arrangement had been raised in the Indian Parliament. ITC owns hotels in New Delhi, Agra and Madras, and has business relationships with six hotels in other Indian cities and in Nepal.

Mr. Haksar said that a non-Indian staying at the Maurya Hotel in New Delhi would pay one-third more than an Indian for a single room.

"This is not taking foreign tourists for a ride," he said. "Luxury hotels in neighboring Pakistan and Bangladesh charge higher rates than in India," he said.

He said that he could characterize the practices of other Indian hotel chains, but he implied that the dual-pricing structure was not confined to his group's hotels. Managers at hotels of two larger Indian chains denied charging higher rates for foreign guests than for Indians.

"We have the same pricing for everyone," said S.L. Jain, a lobby manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel. The hotel is part of the Indian Hotel Co. Ltd., known as the Taj group. A manager at a hotel run by East India Hotels Ltd., known as the Oberoi chain, also denied that rates differ for non-Indians.

Mr. Haksar said that ITC hotels would charge Indians living overseas the higher rate that applies to foreigners because those Indians are usually paid in foreign currency.

## Vietnam Agrees to Term For China Negotiations

BANGKOK, April 8 (UPI) — Vietnam has agreed to meet Chinese negotiators in Hanoi on Saturday, Hanoi radio announced today. The move clears the final hurdle in a monthlong diplomatic battle over when and where peace talks will be held.

Analysts predicted, however, that the negotiations are likely to be painfully drawn out. "There's a big difference between peace talks and peace," said a Western diplomat.

Among problems to be discussed are the tense border situation, Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, China's occupation of disputed frontier areas between the countries and Vietnam's alleged mistreatment of ethnic Chinese living in its territory.

There has been no sign recently that the talks will be friendly, and propaganda battles continued. Chinese Army Denied

Vietnam distributed a scathing analysis of the Chinese invasion that mocked China's army as inexperienced, obsolete and backward, while the Chinese news agency lashed out at Vietnam for creating tense relations between the two countries.

"The tragic deterioration of the Chinese-Vietnamese relations as they stand today was brought about by Hanoi and Hanoi alone," the Chinese dispatch said.

Both Communist nations have a history of conducting long and bitter talks while continuing diplomatic and military attacks. Weing out of peace talks would be usual for either side.

China said Friday that it would attend talks "provided that no further complications are created by the Vietnamese side."

## Names Requested

Hanoi does not appear ready to put up any barriers. Foreign Ministry announced said: "The Vietnamese side is prepared to receive [the Chinese delegation] on that day [April 14]. Chinese side is kindly requested provide the Vietnamese side with name-list of the Chinese government delegation and other relevant details for the sake of arrangement to be made in due course."

The note, broadcast by Hanoi radio, was terse. "The Vietnamese side has already made its position clear," it said.

Diplomats in Bangkok said the success of Vietnam's march sweep through western Cambodia cleared the way for the talks. Up to 50,000 Vietnamese have made steady progress there in pushing back pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge forces.

As the success of the military operations in Cambodia became clear, the diplomats said, Hanoi dropped preconditions for peace talks, in fact forcing Peking to appear at bargaining table or lose international support for its position.

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# Euromarket

## Dollar Bought, but Few on Offer;

### Canadian-Sector Rates in Disarray

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, April 8 (IHT) — The dollar, after a week of being absolutely buoyant on Friday following President Carter's announcement that the domestic price of oil would be allowed to rise to world levels — the first step to U.S. energy policy.

The dollar's consistent gains in the week have surprised professionals, who remain concerned over the level of U.S. inflation. At the overriding view, even before the new energy moves, was that the dollar drift and that the dollar's "rescue" package announced last November was adequate to this task.

There is considerable uncertainty, but the continued gains of the dollar despite such adverse news as a further 1-point increase in the wholesale price and the imbalanced tone in the dollar sector of the Eurobond market are testimony to the underlying confidence.

Bond dealers report that the dollar's buoyancy in the market, they say, has been a result of a "half-empty" view of the dollar's future. In the middle East, money is coming in from investors and funds that have been in short-term investments are moving into longer-term holdings.

Swiss bankers say that they are impressed by the dollar's improvement. But, as a senior banker put it, "The dollar is like a wine bottle. It is half empty or is it half full?" The "half-empty" view would suggest that there is plenty room for improvement while "half full" could suggest that it is near the top.

The bond market has not yet decided which it is. The volume of trading is still low.

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PARIS, April 8 (IHT) — It's not the kind of music bankers like to hear, but the accordion-like squeeze on lending margins in the Euromarket continued last week.

While banks have so far held to a floor rate of a half-point over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) — on loans that will actually be drawn on, as opposed to standby facilities — borrowers of less than prime quality continue to squeeze down the margins they pay, narrowing the spread between prime and nonprime signatures.

The latest examples come from Brazil and Indonesia. Brazil's Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico (BNDE) is raising \$250 million, divided equally into 10-year and 12-year maturities. The margin is set at 1/2 percent over Libor for the 10-year portion and 3/4 percent over for the 12-year facility.

There have been some private-placement type club deals for Brazil at slightly lower margins, but these are the lowest yet seen on a major syndication.

Bankers estimate the market will take these terms because the volume of new Brazilian credits this year is expected to be sharply reduced from anticipated levels: from a projected \$4.5 billion to a maximum of only \$3 billion. This is a result of both the high level of the nation's foreign exchange reserves, which means Brazil does not need to borrow, and the impact such borrowings have on inflation when the dollar proceeds are converted into Brazilian cruzeiros.

Garda, Indonesia's state-owned airline, is tapping the market for \$400 million to finance the purchase of six Airbus and four Boeing 747s. This is expected to be done as one deal — \$120 million for the Airbuses and \$280 million for the 747s — for 10 years at a margin of 3/4 percent over Libor. This is a new low for Indonesia and is particularly striking because there is no explicit government guarantee. An additional \$140 million to finance the purchase of the Airbuses will be provided through official export credits.

Although ENEL, Italy's electricity agency, reportedly getting off to a (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

new issues since it reopened this month and shows no signs of strain. The only evident problem that bankers have is trying to determine the proper conditions.

The current issue for Royal Bank of Canada exemplifies the disarray: It is the first time anyone can remember that a two-tier issue has come to market where the coupon on both elements was identical. The bank, widely considered Canada's premier private-sector credit, is seeking \$340 million for seven years and \$340 million for 15 years with a coupon of 10 percent on both portions.

The bank cannot offer less than (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

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# Speculators Boost Soybean Futures Sharply

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP-DJ) — Soybean futures rose sharply Friday, partly on speculation that Brazil, the main competitor of the United States in world soybean markets, may be reaping a smaller-than-expected crop.

Rumors that Brazilian export officials would revise downward their estimate of this year's soybean crop circulated on the trading floor, encouraging speculative buying that triggered a technical or chart-related rally in prices.

After the close, however, a unit of the Brazilian Agriculture Ministry issued a regularly scheduled crop estimate saying that there was no change in its earlier estimates of 11.3 million to 11.6 million tons.

The market was hungry for any type of news that would be bullish. It was technically ripe for a good strong move, said John Levin, analyst with Commodity Services Inc.

Frantic Rally

Futures prices closed 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents higher, closing in an almost frenzied rally. "People got a little too excited in the last 30 seconds," an analyst said.

The size of the Brazilian crop has been, at issue since January, when market sources began to trim their estimates because of prolonged dry weather in soybean-growing areas of Brazil.

The nearby May contract closed at \$7.67 1/2 a bushel, almost 30 cents below the contract high of \$7.97 reached on Feb. 22, when speculation about Brazilian crop damage and other inflationary pressures peaked.

Other factors were a report that Brazil had imposed new quota restrictions on its soybean exports; a smaller-than-expected Agricul-

ture Department estimate of the Brazilian crop at 10.5 million to 11.5 million tons, and a U.S. industry group report showing continuing heavy domestic soybean usage.

Corn futures rose 3/4 to 2 1/2 cents a bushel on talk that the Soviet Union had bought large amounts of U.S. corn, even as much as 3 million tons. Open interest in corn, or the number of outstanding contracts, reached a record level on Thursday at 161,625 contracts, exchange officials said. The record reflected a recent surge in speculative interest in corn.

After the close, the Agriculture Department reported that 315,000 tons of U.S. corn reported recently as sold to unknown destinations were shipped to the Soviet Union.

Talk that corn might eventually be used in large amounts to produce gasoline, a fuel comprising gasoline and alcohol, continued to circulate on the trading floor, but was discounted by most traders.

On New York's Commodity Exchange Inc., corn futures rose 1 to 1 1/2 cents a pound to close at 96 1/2 cents a pound for May delivery.

A report that Zaire had notified its copper customers of production and transportation difficulties led to some buying, an analyst said.

Also on the Comex, silver futures gained 9 to 10 7/8 cents an ounce, closing at \$7.57 1/2 for May partly in response to a recommendation by a large brokerage firm that their customers cover short positions — or buy contracts to offset open selling positions — in May.

Cattle futures rose to new season's highs as a truckers' strike failed to hinder livestock shipments and consumers apparently continued to buy as much beef as ever.

"Packers were apprehensive last week that they wouldn't be able to move meat over the weekend, but the probability now seems strong that there won't be any tie-up," said Bob Holbert, livestock analyst with Commodity Services Inc., of the effects of a truckers' strike.

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Part of the Scheinman thesis is that many institutional investors, now hoarding bundles of cash, are all waiting for the same signal to jump into the stock and bond markets. Specifically, they want to see interest rates top out and head lower before making their move. "These money managers are playing the game of market timing," Mr. Scheinman says, "but there is no way they are all going to get in at the bottom."

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# New York Stock Market

By Vartan G. Vartan

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# Over-Counter Market

Sales In	100s	High
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**AL-UBAF GROUP  
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED  
THE ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY, S.A.A.  
(RIYADH)  
BANQUE INTERCONTINENTALE ARABE  
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THE DAICHI KANGYO BANK, LIMITED  
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9th MARCH 1979

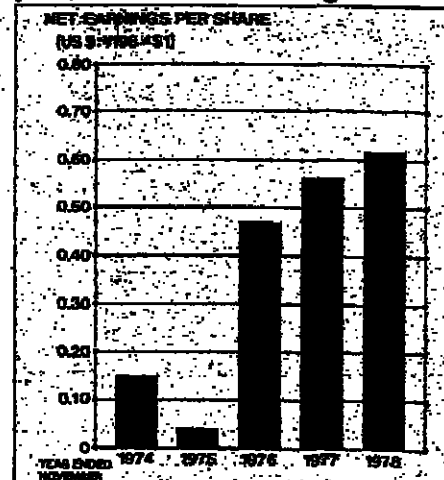
## Assembling the components of growth

1978 was another record year for TDK. Net sales advanced 20.6 percent to \$637.4 million, and net earnings rose 11.4 percent to \$62.5 million. Earnings per share grew from \$.56 in 1977 to \$.60 in 1978. Growth was broad based, with higher sales in all product categories.

Sales of ferrite cores and magnets rose 5.6 percent on the strength of demand for heads and other VTR components, communications equipment and power supplies.

Coil components and memory devices advanced 14.9 percent as we successfully developed new applications in the VTR market and for watches and cameras.

Ceramic capacitors had a strong year, with sales increasing 21.1



percent. Intensified marketing efforts and innovative products such as monolithic chip condensers and piezoelectric buzzers for consumer electronics products promoted growth.

Magnetic recording tapes led growth in 1978, climbing 46.5 percent. There was a surge in demand for both our videotape and audiotape cassettes.

For more information on our 1977 results, write for our annual report.



**TDK**  
**TDK ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**  
 13-1, Nihonbashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan







## American Exchange Options

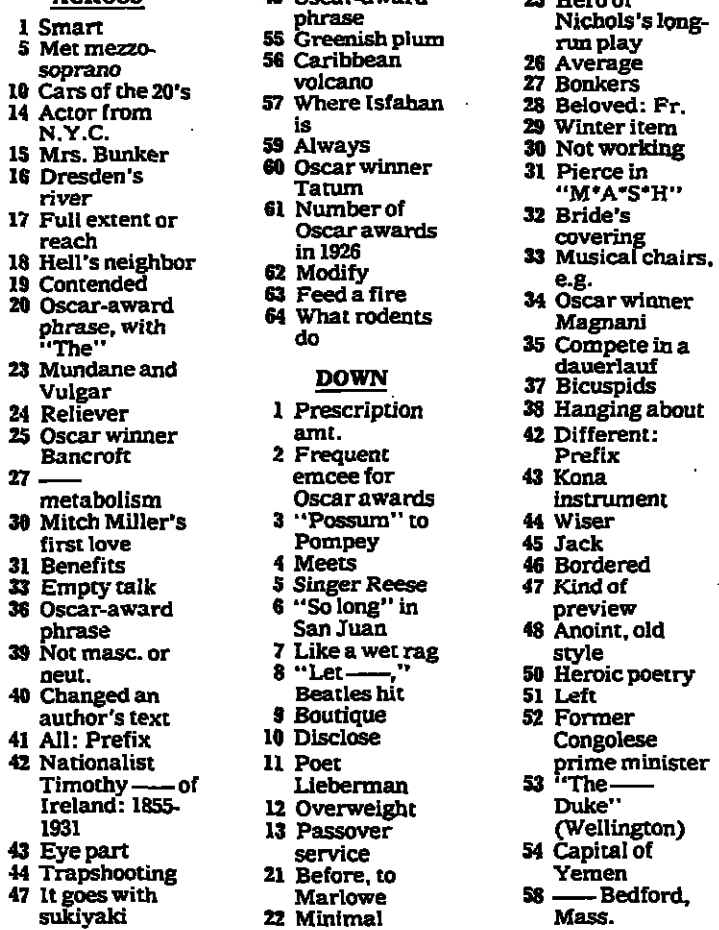
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*By Eugene T. Maleska*



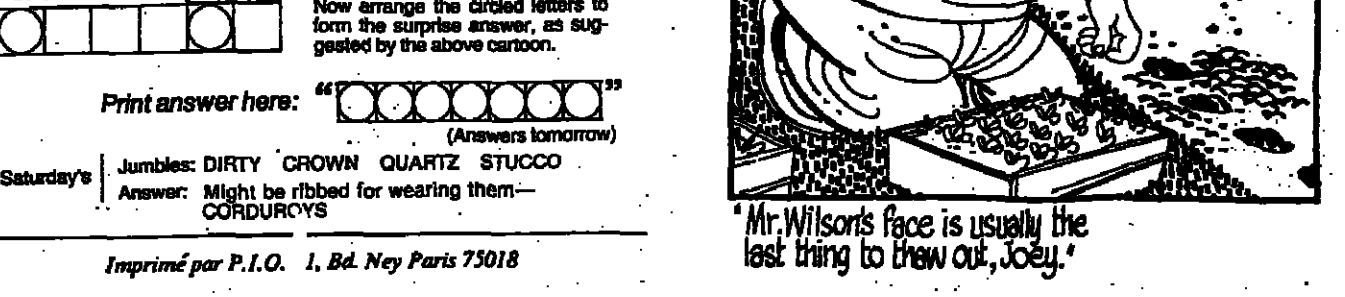
**NEW YORK (AP)—** The following auto-

**Mutual Funds**

[illegible]

	Bill	Ask
Enuit	12.80	13.90
Enuit	13.07	14.28
Enuit	13.34	14.55
HYVd	18.12	19.25
Enuit	7.28	8.07
Enuit	7.55	8.34
Enuit	7.82	8.61
Enuit	8.09	8.88
Enuit	8.36	9.15
Enuit	8.63	9.42
Enuit	8.90	9.69
Enuit	9.17	9.96
Enuit	9.44	10.23
Enuit	9.71	10.50
Enuit	9.98	10.77
Enuit	10.25	11.04
Enuit	10.52	11.31
Enuit	10.79	11.58
Enuit	11.06	11.85
Enuit	11.33	12.12
Enuit	11.60	12.39
Enuit	11.87	12.66
Enuit	12.14	12.93
Enuit	12.41	13.20
Enuit	12.68	13.47
Enuit	12.95	13.74
Enuit	13.22	14.01
Enuit	13.49	14.28
Enuit	13.76	14.55
Enuit	14.03	14.82
Enuit	14.30	15.09
Enuit	14.57	15.36
Enuit	14.84	15.63
Enuit	15.11	15.90
Enuit	15.38	16.17
Enuit	15.65	16.44
Enuit	15.92	16.71
Enuit	16.19	16.98
Enuit	16.46	17.25
Enuit	16.73	17.52
Enuit	17.00	17.79
Enuit	17.27	18.06
Enuit	17.54	18.33
Enuit	17.81	18.60
Enuit	18.08	18.87
Enuit	18.35	19.14
Enuit	18.62	19.41
Enuit	18.89	19.68
Enuit	19.16	19.95
Enuit	19.43	20.22
Enuit	19.70	20.49
Enuit	19.97	20.76
Enuit	20.24	21.03
Enuit	20.51	21.30
Enuit	20.78	21.57
Enuit	21.05	21.84
Enuit	21.32	22.11
Enuit	21.59	22.38
Enuit	21.86	22.65
Enuit	22.13	22.92
Enuit	22.40	23.19
Enuit	22.67	23.46
Enuit	22.94	23.73
Enuit	23.21	24.00
Enuit	23.48	24.27
Enuit	23.75	24.54
Enuit	24.02	24.81
Enuit	24.29	25.08
Enuit	24.56	25.35
Enuit	24.83	25.62
Enuit	25.10	25.89
Enuit	25.37	26.16
Enuit	25.64	26.43
Enuit	25.91	26.70
Enuit	26.18	26.97
Enuit	26.45	27.24
Enuit	26.72	27.51
Enuit	26.99	27.78
Enuit	27.26	28.05
Enuit	27.53	28.32
Enuit	27.80	28.59
Enuit	28.07	28.86
Enuit	28.34	29.13
Enuit	28.61	29.40
Enuit	28.88	29.67
Enuit	29.15	29.94
Enuit	29.42	30.21
Enuit	29.69	30.48
Enuit	29.96	30.75
Enuit	30.23	31.02
Enuit	30.50	31.29
Enuit	30.77	31.56
Enuit	31.04	31.83
Enuit	31.31	32.10
Enuit	31.58	32.37
Enuit	31.85	32.64
Enuit	32.12	32.91
Enuit	32.39	33.18
Enuit	32.66	33.45
Enuit	32.93	33.72
Enuit	33.20	33.99
Enuit	33.47	34.26
Enuit	33.74	34.53
Enuit	34.01	34.80
Enuit	34.28	35.07
Enuit	34.55	35.34
Enuit	34.82	35.61
Enuit	35.09	35.88
Enuit	35.36	36.15
Enuit	35.63	36.42
Enuit	35.90	36.69
Enuit	36.17	36.96
Enuit	36.44	37.23
Enuit	36.71	37.50
Enuit	36.98	37.77
Enuit	37.25	38.04
Enuit	37.52	38.31
Enuit	37.79	38.58
Enuit	38.06	38.85
Enuit	38.33	39.12
Enuit	38.60	39.39
Enuit	38.87	39.66
Enuit	39.14	39.93
Enuit	39.41	40.20
Enuit	39.68	40.47
Enuit	39.95	40.74
Enuit	40.22	41.01
Enuit	4	

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*By Sarah Stage. W.W. Norton Illustrated. 304 pp. \$10.95.*

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

**EACH CENTURY** had its own malady, Jules Michelet, the French historian, observed, and the 19th was "the age of the womb." In America especially, according to Sarah Stage in "Female Complaints," medical men seemed to be obsessed with the female reproductive organs. As one doctor wrote, it was as if "the Almighty, in creating the female sex, had taken the uterus and built up a woman around it."

Many doctors held that all female disorders originated in the uterus and through "mysterious and extensive sympathies," radiated throughout the body. This concentration on the female sexual organs seems to arise less from a natural interest than from a misogynistic bias. In the 19th century, doctors who speculated that women sapped their husbands' moral and intellectual powers in the conjugal bed, where wives were "fecundated," by a kind of osmosis, with these superior qualities.

Womb, and all Female Weaknesses, including Leucorrhoea, Painful Menstruation, Inflammation, and Ulceration of the Womb, and Irregularities, Floodings, &c. &c. &c. These claims were later extended to include even such exotic complaints as coccynodynia, or pain in the coccyx.

An early advertisement for FEMALE TRAGEDY, by a physician of Stratford, Conn., is by His Own Wife. Insanity is said to be the result of suffering on 16 years of Suffering Female Complaints the Cause of E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Sure Cure for Female Complaints. Would Have Prevented the Direful Deed." Mrs. Pinkham's faith in her remedy, I imagine, served her better than some current best-selling medical men. Doctors of the asserted that sexual disorders the price women paid for "unnaturally" enlarging the sphere of interests to include the world beyond the home. They warned

### 'Heroic Therapy'

Nineteenth-century physicians practiced something actually called "heroic therapy." Women had to be heroic indeed to endure it, for it abounded in treatments such as leeches in the vagina or on the cervix as a cure for dysmenorrhea. Radical bleeding, blistering and purging were the favorite remedies of heroic therapy. Because the medical profession persuaded women that sickness was their original sin, the female sex made up the larger part of their patients.

In 1875, Lydia Pinkham attempted

ed to rescue women from such punitive treatments with her Vegetable Compound and a reformer's reinforcement of the tradition of home remedies, administered by women, who while they had no formal training, combined instinct with the folk wisdom of the ages.

"Female Complaints," by Miss Stage is a history of the Pinkham company, the medical profession, the patent-medicine industry, the evolution of women and several other useful subjects, all concentrated to a brief and tonic vegetable compound of Miss Stage's own concoction. Like Mrs. Pinkham's famous brew, it is generously laced with intoxicating ingredients.

In its original form, the vegetable compound consisted of unicorn

Changed Label

"Illness," one commenting ironically remarked, "is an accident of culture." It was Mrs. Ham's mission in life to help men survive the rough winds accelerating civilization. In however, the Pure Food and Act foreshadowed future battles for the company. In 1917 British Medical Council published reports by chemists who could find no evidence of any active ingredients in the compound, and the label on the bottle was finally reduced to the inscrutable statement that its contents were "Recommended as a Vegetable Tonic under conditions for which this preparation was Adapted."

root, life root, black cohosh, pleurisy root and tennegreek seed, macerated and suspended in 19 percent alcohol for preservative purposes. The label on the bottle promised "a Sure Cure for Prolapsus Uteri or Falling of the

Attempting to change with times, the Pinkham company women to take the compound fortify their beauty, or to "take the sure success of their ambition" of their sex. The compound could not keep up the Gibson Girl and the Flapper Women were no longer in the table, but the animal kingdom, 1968, the animal sold on new, Miss Stage says, it is still find a Vegetable Compound in an antique shop than on a

gist's shelf.

"Female Complaints" is the entertaining — and perhaps most accurate — kind of society. With extraordinary observation, it shows the evolution women, sexual attitudes and cine as seen through a bottle.

*By Robert B.*

Two rooks at the equal of a queen plus one pawn under normal conditions. "Normal conditions" can be taken to mean that both kings are secure, there are no weaknesses in either pawn position and there are no immediately decisive tactical possibilities. In other words, depending as heavily as it does on these positional factors, is fragile and easily disrupted.

If the rooks succeed in doubling on the seventh rank, their mating threat is assured on the base of the queen's pawn. The king and the enemy pawn between them are almost always decisive. If, after

Ljubojevic still was not a two-fold. After 21 R-B6! he threatened 22 RxPch! with soon to follow. And after 21 K-N2, 22 QR-KB1, Q-K2, K3, Ljubojevic had to find a way to avoid a smashing attack. He played 21... P-K3. Thus, he reluctantly parted his queen and a pawn for two with 23... QxR; 24 RxQ? 25 QxKRP, surely aware the king was still somewhat exposed and that his rooks were not in the best of positions and that

not developed, or if they are preoccupied with defense, the queen may roam the board, picking up pawns or pushing a passed pawn through.

On 25 . . . QR-K1; 26 Q-Q4 Ljubojewic could have kept his queen on the kingside with 26 . . . R-R1, although 27 P-R5, R-R1; 28 would have put Black into a generously passive position.

After 26 . . . Q-Q4, White could have feated 30 P-R5, P-P3; 29 Q-Q6, K-B1; 32 B-B5ch. This point renewed itself later after P-R5.

With 36 P-R6, Hubner could have passed a pawn that could have been 37 B-B5, K-K1 cause of 37 Q-Q4, RxP; 38 N7ch.

Ljubojewic resigned after 37 R7 because there was no way over the loss of a rook.

with 12 N-KR4, B-B2; 13 N-NKp, made sure there would be open lines for his pieces. He was not to be put off by Ljubojevic's 13

B-K2, but came right on with 14 Q-K2. NxN; 15 QxN, BxN; 16 PxP since 16... N-N4?; 17 P-Pch1, K-B1; 18 BxR, QxR; 19 Q-K6, N-K4; 20 QR-K1, R-K1; 21 RxBh! would have won for White.

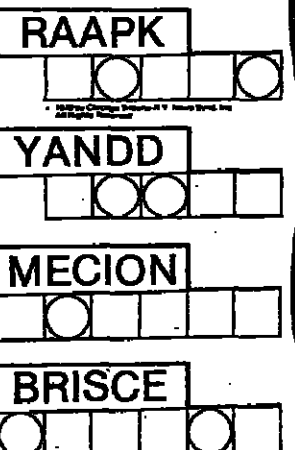
The hard-pressed Ljubojevic eliminated a strong attacking piece with 18... N-B4; 19 BxN, QxBh, permitting him to castle after 20 K-R1. He could not have achieved more, for 20... Q-Q5?; 21 QxQ, PxQ; 22 QR-K1ch, K-B1; 23 R-K6, K-N2; 24 R-K7 would have cost Black a decisive pawn.

ENGLISH OPENING			
White move	Black reply	White move	Black reply
1 P-Q4	P-K4	22 Q-Q2	22... Q-K2
2 N-K3	P-B3	23 Q-Q3	23... QxQ
3 P-N3	P-B3	24 Q-Q4	24... QxQ
4 P-K3	P-B3	25 Q-Q5	25... QxQ
5 P-Q2	P-K4	26 Q-Q6	26... QxQ
6 P-K4	Q-Q2	27 B-K2	27... QxQ
7 N-K3	Q-Q2	28 Q-Q7	28... QxQ
8 P-N3	P-B3	29 Q-Q8	29... QxQ
9 P-K3	P-B3	30 Q-Q9	30... QxQ
10 P-Q4	P-K4	31 Q-Q10	31... QxQ
11 N-K3	P-B3	32 Q-Q11	32... QxQ
12 P-N3	P-B3	33 Q-Q12	33... QxQ
13 P-K3	P-B3	34 Q-Q13	34... QxQ
14 Q-K2	NxN	35 Q-Q14	35... QxQ
15 QxN	BxN	36 Q-Q15	36... QxQ
16 PxP		37 Q-Q16	37... QxQ
17 P-Pch1	K-B1	38 Q-Q17	38... QxQ
18 BxR	QxR	39 Q-Q18	39... QxQ
19 Q-K6	N-K4	40 Q-Q19	40... QxQ
20 QR-K1	R-K1	41 Q-Q20	41... QxQ
21 RxBh!		42 Q-Q21	42... QxQ

## THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here.

Saturday's Jumbles: DIRTY C  
Answer: Might be  
CORDURO

\_\_\_\_\_









